Glossopetalon pungens Brandegee (1899) var. pungens ROUGH DWARF GREASEBUSH

FAMILY: Crossosomataceae, the crossosoma family.

SYNONYMS: Forsellesia pungens var. pungens

STATUS:

Heritage Program SENSITIVE LIST, ranks: G2G3 T2Q S2

USFWS/ESA: none. STATE OF NEVADA: none. BLM: Special Status Species. USFS: none. NNNPS: watch list.

POPULATION CENSUS: 7 occurrences mapped at 1.0 km (0.6 mi) separation, OR **8 occurrences mapped** at 0.16 km (0.1 mi) separation; total estimated **individuals 211**+, total estimated **area unknown**. **TREND:** unknown.

IMPACTS AND MAJOR THREATS: No summary available (see references).

INVENTORY EFFORT: Not yet systematically surveyed. Most recent entered survey 1983, average year of last survey 1977. Years since last entered survey (percent of mapped records at various survey ages): 11-20 yrs: 12.5%; 21-30 yrs: 75%; 31-50 yrs: 12.5%.

LAND MANAGEMENT in decreasing predominance: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of Defense (?).

RANGE: Clark and Nye counties, Nevada. Apparently endemic to the Spring and Sheep ranges. Maximum range dimension 7.0 km (4.3 mi) excluding most disjunct record. Type specimen collected in Clark County.

ELEVATIONS RECORDED: 4400-7800 feet (1341-2377 meters).

HABITAT: Crevices of carbonate cliffs and outcrops, generally avoiding southerly exposures, mainly in the lower pinyon-juniper and montane conifer zones.

PHENOLOGY: flowering spring to early-summer, In bloom from mid-April to early-July. Range of most frequent **survey months:** April-July.

LIFE-FORM AND HABIT: dwarf subshrub.

DESCRIPTION: Apparently distinguished from var. glabrum only by the presence of hairs.

PHOTOGRAPHS: none known. **ILLUSTRATIONS:** none known.

OTHER GENERAL REFERENCES (listed separately): Ackerman (1981).

SPECIFIC REFERENCES:

Brandegee, T. S. 1899. New species of western plants. Botanical Gazette 27: 444-457.

OF FURTHER INTEREST: The varieties of Glossopetalon pungens were not recognized in the Jepson Manual (Hickman 1993). The known occurrences still exhibit substantial geographic segregation, however, with only a few mixed occurrences known. The varieties are therefore maintained provisionally as distinct by the Nevada Natural Heritage Program pending further study.